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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/670,295	09/26/2000	Yuan-Chi Chang	YOR9-2000-0460US1	3349

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EXAMINER

AKPATI, ODAICHE T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 03/12/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/670,295

Applicant(s)

CHANG ET AL.

Examiner

Tracey Akpati

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 September 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 6, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1).

With respect to Claim 1, the limitation “generating a plurality of data components at the content provider, the components being a decomposition of the data” is met on column 3, lines 27-32; and “encrypting each of the data components” is met on column 8, lines 11-16; and “transmitting the encrypted data components from the content provider to a transcoding proxy” is met on column 3, lines 35-43 and on column 4, lines 14-16; and “transcoding, at the proxy, the encrypted data components” is met on column column 3, lines 38-42; and “selectively manipulating the transcoded encrypted data components” is met on column 3, lines 52-58; and “transmitting the manipulated transcoded data components generated by the transcoding proxy to the client device” is met on column 3, lines 39-43. The limitation of generating a plurality of data components is inherently met by the parser in the reference.

With respect to Claim 2, the limitation “wherein the data is a multimedia object” is met on column 3, lines 55-58.

With respect to Claim 3, the limitation “wherein the multimedia object is selected from the group consisting of a text page, an image, audio, video., relational data, an XML document, and a hybrid object, the hybrid object being a combination of multimedia objects” is met on column 3, lines 55-58.

With respect to Claim 6, the limitation “wherein the step of selectively manipulating the transcoded data components at the proxy further comprises the step of filtering the transcoded components by dropping at least one of the encrypted data components” is met inherently on column 6, lines 16-20 and column 8, lines 11-15.

With respect to Claim 7, the limitation “wherein the step of selectively manipulating the transcoded data components at the proxy further comprises the step of filtering the transcoded components by substituting alternative data for at least one of the encrypted data components” is met inherently on column 6, lines 16-20 and on column 3, lines 52-58.

Claims 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hamilton et al (6345303 B1).

With respect to Claim 26, the limitation “at least one content provider, the content provider generating a plurality of components from said multimedia data and encrypting each of

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the plurality of components” is met on column 4, lines 33-35; and “at least one transcoding proxy operatively connected to the at least one content provider, the transcoding proxy receiving at least one encrypted component from said content provider and selectively manipulating the at least one encrypted component” on column 4, lines 49-52; and “at least one client device operatively connected to the at least one transcoding proxy, the at least one client device receiving and decrypting the at least one manipulated encrypted component, and reassembling a transcoded version of the multimedia data from the at least one manipulated decrypted component” is met on column 5, lines 65-67 and on column 6, lines 1-6. The content provider is represented by the transcoding server in the reference.

With respect to Claim 27, the limitation “whereby the transcoding proxy selectively manipulates the at least one encrypted component in accordance with priority information associated with each of the components, the priority information describing at least one of an absolute importance of a corresponding component and a relative importance of a corresponding component with respect to another component” is met on column 5, lines 4-14.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 5, 8, 9, 23,-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Hamilton et al (5504816).

With respect to Claim 4, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “assembling, at the content provider, at least one message, the message including at least one encrypted component portion; and transmitting the at least one message to the transcoding proxy” is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 60-65.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the system of Knauerhase et al so as to enable secret data to be securely transmitted with the other data that is sent over the communication channel to the transcoding proxy.

With respect to Claim 5, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “the step of extracting, at the transcoding proxy, the at least one encrypted component portion from the at least one message received by the transcoding proxy” is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 50-57.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because extraction of the encrypted component allows for the secret data to be known to the party it was intended for.

With respect to Claim 8, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “assembling, at the transcoding proxy, at least one message including at least one manipulated component portion; and transmitting the at least one message to the client device” is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 50-64.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because manipulation of the data components allows for reduction of message latency. One such example of a manipulation is compression of the data component(s) (Knauerhase et al , column 3, lines 55-58).

With respect to Claim 9, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

Hamilton meets the limitation of “extracting, at the client device, the at least one manipulated component portion from the at least one message received by the client device” on column 5, lines 66-67, column 6, lines 1-6; and “decrypting the at least one manipulated component portion” on column 6, lines 10-15; and “reassembling a transcoded representation of the data from the at least one decrypted component portion” on column 6, lines 25-34.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because extraction and decryption of the encrypted component allows for the secret data to be known to the party it was intended for

With respect to Claim 23, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “compressing at least one data component prior to encryption of the component” is met in Claim 1 of Hamilton et al.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because compression of the data component reduces the message latency and hence allows for an increase in channel bandwidth.

With respect to Claim 24, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “decompressing, at the client device, the at least one data component subsequent to decryption of the component” is met in Claim 2 of Hamilton et al.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because decompression is needed to be able to decipher the compressed information.

With respect to Claim 25, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “wherein the step of generating the data components comprises decomposing the data into a plurality of mutually exclusive components corresponding to a non-overlapping partitioning of the data” is met by Hamilton et al on column 7, lines 8-13.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because decomposition of the data allows for a decrease in message latency and hence an increase in channel bandwidth.

Claims 10-13, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Stockwell et al (6072942).

With respect to Claim 10, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “annotating at least one of the data components with metadata, the metadata providing a semantic understanding of the data components” is met by Stockwell et al on column 6, lines 8-22.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 11, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “wherein the annotating step comprises creating a non-encrypted clear-text metadata header” is met on column 6, lines 8-22 of Stockwell et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 12, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “wherein the clear-text metadata header includes at least one label that uniquely identifies a data component” is met on column 6, lines 8-22 of Stockwell et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 13, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “wherein the clear-text metadata header includes information describing a priority associated with at least one data component.” is met on column 6, lines 8-22 of Stockwell et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

With respect to Claim 18, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “creating a second version of the clear-text metadata header; and encrypting the second version of the clear-text metadata header” is met by Stockwell et al on column 16, lines 36-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell et al within the system of Knauerhase et al because annotation of metadata allows for further classification of data components and hence promotes specialization of data components.

Claims 14-17, 19-20, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Stockwell et al (6072942) in further view of Hamilton et al (5504816).

With respect to Claim 14, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “assembling at least one message combining the clear-text metadata header and at least one encrypted data component” is met by Hamilton on column 4, lines 32-38; and “transmitting the at least one assembled message to the transcoding proxy” is also met by Hamilton on column 4, lines 49-66 and column 5, lines 1-14.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al

and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 15, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “disassembling, at the transcoding proxy, the at least one assembled message to extract the clear-text metadata header and the at least one encrypted data component from the message” is met by Hamilton on column 5, lines 25-34; and “selectively manipulating the at least one encrypted data component in accordance with metadata information obtained from the at least one clear-text metadata header” is met by Hamilton on column 5, lines 35-39.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 16, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “assembling, at the transcoding proxy, at least one transcoded message combining the clear-text metadata header and the at least one manipulated encrypted data

component” is met by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 50-64; and “transmitting the at least one transcoded message to the client device” by Hamilton et al on column 5, lines 60-65.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 17, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “disassembling the at least one transcoded message received by the client device to extract the clear-text metadata header and the at least one manipulated encrypted data component” is met by Hamilton on column 5, lines 65-66, and on column 6, lines 1-2; and “decrypting the at least one manipulated data component” is met by Hamilton on column 6, lines 10-15; and “reassembling a transcoded representation of the data from the at least one decrypted manipulated data component” is met by Hamilton on column 6, lines 34-36.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 19, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “assembling at least one message comprising the clear-text metadata header, the encrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header and at least one encrypted data component” is met by Hamilton on column 4, lines 32-38; and “transmitting the at least one assembled message to the transcoding proxy” is met by Hamilton on column 4, lines 49-66 and column 5, lines 1-14.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 20, all the limitation is met by Knauerhase et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “decrypting the encrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header” is inherently met by Stockwell on column 16, lines 36-46 because the presence of encryption necessitates the existence of the decryption of that encrypted matter for any use whatsoever. Hence decryption is inherently disclosed by Stockwell.

The combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell however does not disclose the below disclosed matter. This is met by Hamilton as shown below.

Hamilton et al meets the limitation of “disassembling the at least one assembled message received by the client device to extract the clear-text metadata header, the encrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header and at least one manipulated encrypted data component” on column 5, lines 65-66 and on column 6, lines 1-2; and “decrypting the at least one manipulated encrypted data component” on column 6, lines 10-15; and “reassembling a transcoded representation of the data from the at least one decrypted manipulated data component” on column 6, lines 34-36.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

With respect to Claim 22, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “comparing information included in the decrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header to the at least one manipulated decrypted data component to detect tampering with the at least one manipulated decrypted data component.” is met by Hamilton on column 4, lines 43-47 and 59-61.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamilton et al within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Stockwell et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase et al (6345303 B1) in view of Hamilton et al (5504816) in further view of Stockwell et al (6072942).

With respect to Claim 21, all the limitation is met by the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hamilton et al except the limitation disclosed below.

The limitation of “comparing the decrypted second version of the clear-text metadata header received by the client device to the clear-text metadata header to detect tampering with the clear-text metadata header” is met by Stockwell on column 4, lines 22-30.

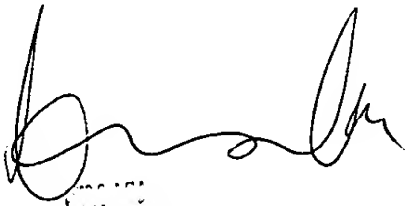
It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stockwell within the combination of Knauerhase et al and Hamilton et al because adding a metadata to the encrypted message allows for the easy deciphering of a particular attribute of the encrypted data component. Also it can help to easily classify the encrypted message and expedite the processing step.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tracey Akpati whose telephone number is 703-305-7820. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30am-6.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 703-305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

OTA



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